



Of pines, than ye han herd biforn
Comprendes in this litel herve bove
To outpore Crist, the fadir of myn unteyde
And thogh he nat the same wordes
As ye han herd, yet to god alle myn
Shal ye no dreyf, for as in myn comen
fro the sentence, of this tetyng lyte
After the which, this unyng tale I
And thei for beryng, that yow shal
And lat me tellen, al myn tale I preyre

Expliat

Here begynne Chaucer

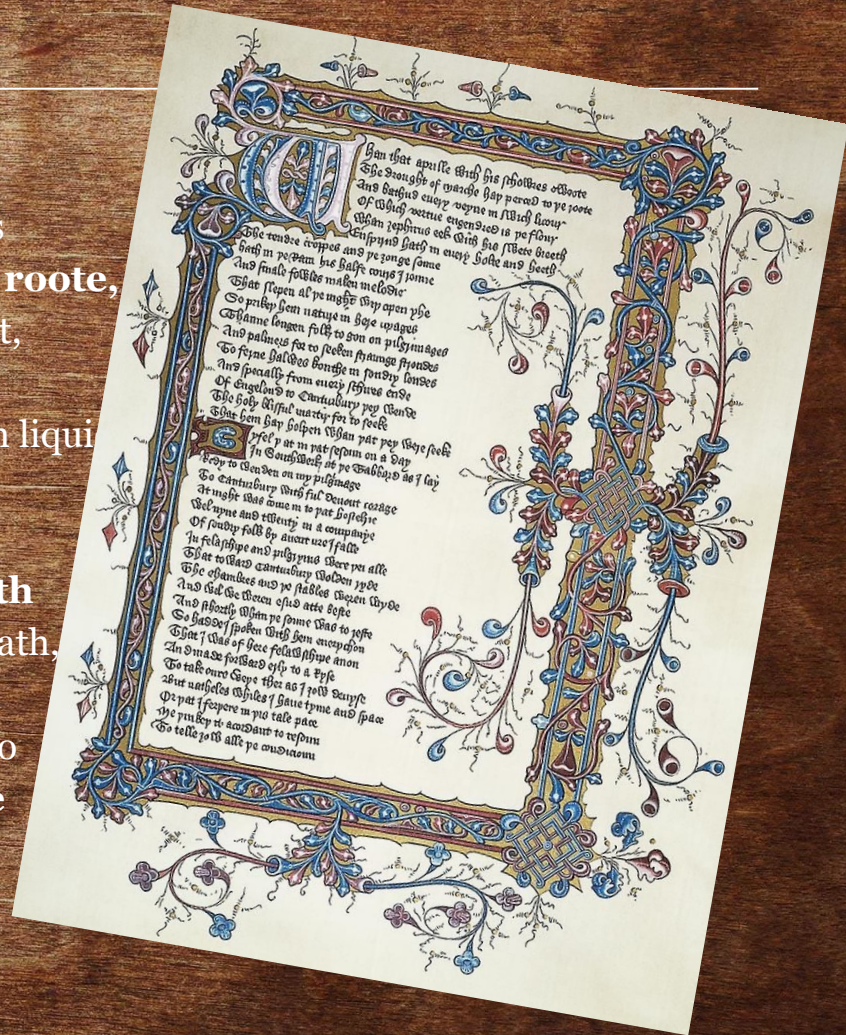
Tyoung man calles wel
ow on his eyf that
shew that calles was
he for his report, as
his eyf and eke his doghter, hath he
the eyes, eyen faste ysette, thye of
and gotten ladyes to the Galles of
been entred, and betten his eyf
fyve mortal woundes in fyve countes
hyr feet, in hyr handes, in hyr eyes,
and latten hyr fox deed and wenten
tonnes was in to hyr hous, and sau
was man yentynge his clothes, ga
re his eyf as forforth as she wofte
for to stynte, but nat for thy he gan
the word. **T**his noble eyf pudent
sentence of wisede in his bove that

GEOFFREY CHAUCER
— THE —
**CANTERBURY
TALES**
— ❖ —



General Prologue

- 1 **Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote**
When April with its sweet-smelling showers
- 2 **The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,**
Has pierced the drought of March to the root,
- 3 **And bathed every veyne in swich licour**
And bathed every vein (of the plants) in such liquour
- 4 **Of which vertu engendred is the flour;**
By which power the flower is created;
- 5 **Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth**
When the West Wind also with its sweet breath,
- 6 **Inspired hath in every holt and heeth**
In every wood and field has breathed life into
- 7 **The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne**
The tender new leaves, and the young sun
- 8 **Hath in the Ram his half cours yronne,**
Has run half its course in Aries,





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And smale foweles maken melodye,
And small fowls make melody,
That slepen al the nyght with open ye
Those that sleep all the night with open eyes
(So priketh hem Nature in hir corages),
(So Nature incites them in their hearts),
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,
Then folk long to go on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes,
And professional pilgrims to seek foreign shores,
To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry londes;
To distant shrines, known in various lands;
And specially from every shires ende
And specially from every shire's end
Of Engelond to Caunterbury they wende,
Of England to Canterbury they travel,
The hooly blisful martir for to seke,
To seek the holy blessed martyr,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seeke.
Who helped them when they were sick.

19 *Bifil that in that seson on a day,*
It happened that in that season on one day,
20 *In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay*
In Southwark at the Tabard Inn as I lay
21 *Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage*
Ready to go on my pilgrimage
22 *To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,*
To Canterbury with a very devout spirit,
23 *At nyght was come into that hostelrye*
At night had come into that hostelry
24 *Wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye*
Well nine and twenty in a company
25 *Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle*
Of various sorts of people, by chance fallen
26 *In felaweshipe, and pilgrimes were they alle,*
In fellowship, and they were all pilgrims,
27 *That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde.*
That toward Canterbury wolden ride.
Who intended to ride toward Canterbury.



INNS
TAVERNS
ALEHOUSES
PUBS



TAVERN

The name tavern comes from latin: *tabernae*
The Romans built tabernae in England, as in all other places, to refresh the soldiers with wine.

Their golden period occurred around **the 16th century**, when the flourishing of maritime trade allowed Spanish wine to be imported at low cost.

Taverns were non **formal place**: where **lawyers, members of parliament ,artists and professionals** disconnected from the commitments and public figures in a much less formal way than what happened in gentlemen's clubs.



A tavern was different to an alehouse in that it tended to be larger in size and concentrated more on serving wine as opposed to beer.

They also tended to attract a better standard of customer.

During the seventeenth century, a tavern was regarded as the meeting place for a gentleman, latterly being usurped by the introduction of coffee houses by 1800.

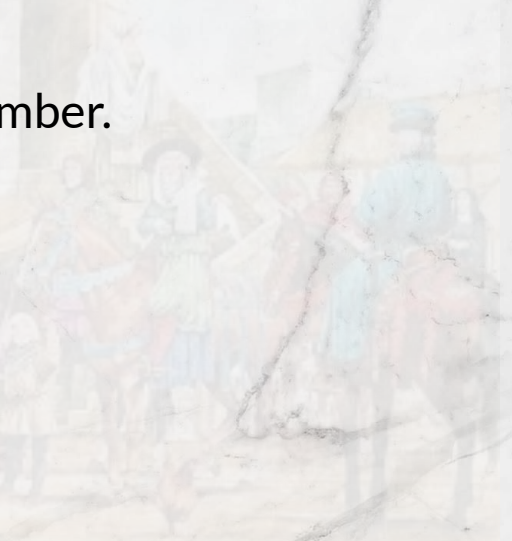


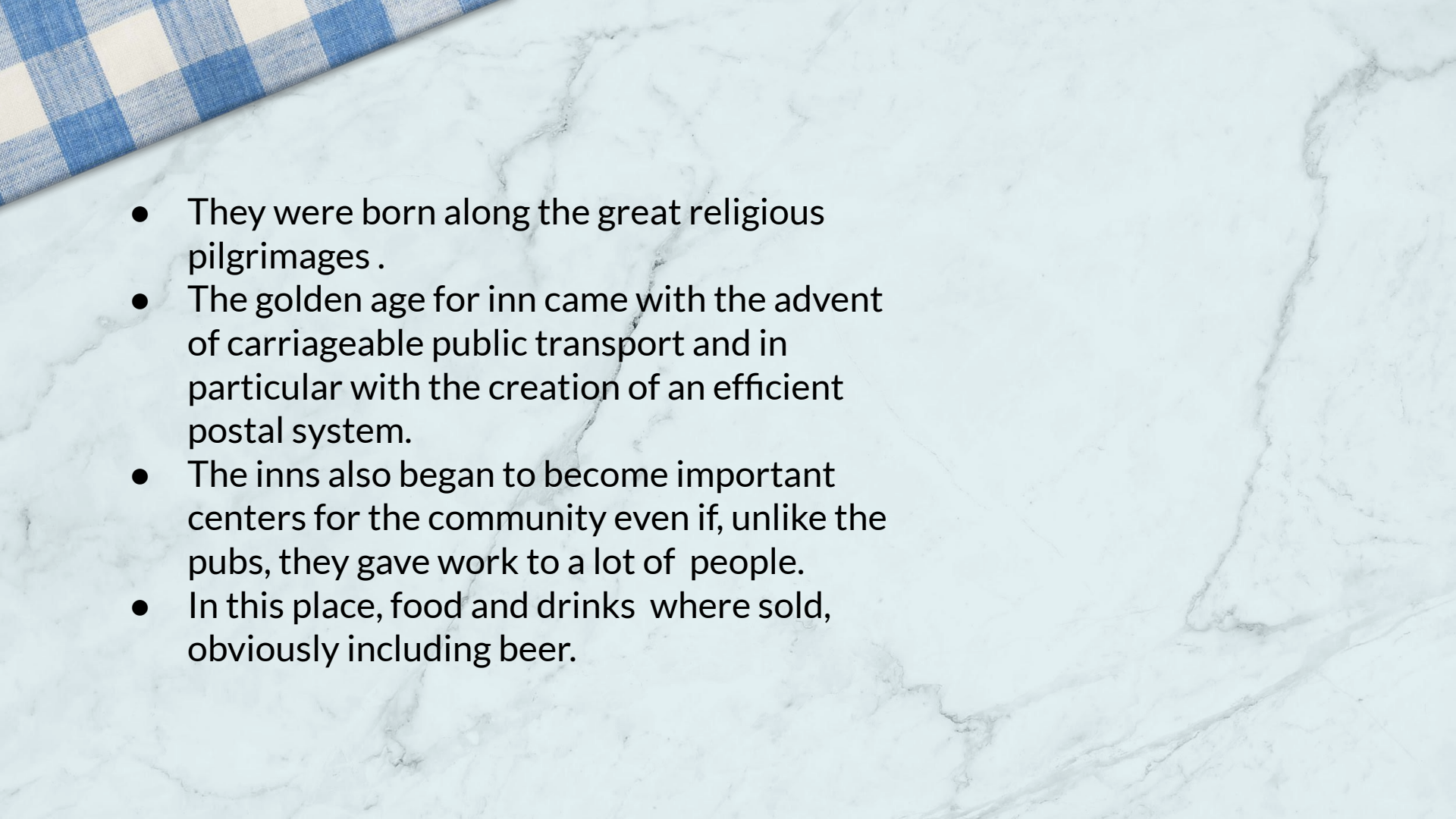
INN This was a typically house to accommodate people.

There are two types:

- Those that faced the street
- Those that were built around an inner courtyard.

By the end of the 17th century, inn were increasing in number.



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- They were born along the great religious pilgrimages .
 - The golden age for inn came with the advent of carriageable public transport and in particular with the creation of an efficient postal system.
 - The inns also began to become important centers for the community even if, unlike the pubs, they gave work to a lot of people.
 - In this place, food and drinks where sold, obviously including beer.

ALEHOUSES

Emma e Nicole

BIRTH OF ALEHOUSES

- Alewives
- Brewed beer for family consumption
- Began to sell it generate income
- Central places in local communities
- Alehouses become the ancestors of modern public houses
- Contributed to the birth of many english sports



HISTORY OF TABARD INN

- Tabard inn : near London Bridge
- Geoffrey Chaucer : Canterbury Tales
- Attracted pilgrims
- Tabard Inn: central role in the book
- Harry Bailey not only the owner
- Tabard inn : became Talbot Inn
- Prospered 150 years
- Disrepair
- Demolished in 1873

Tabard Inn



Canterbury Cathedral



Talbot Inn

WHAT COULD YOU EAT IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

The food and drink varied according to the social classes,

Peasants :

- Meals simple
- Most meals bread
- Replaced grain

- Soup with oats
- Meat of pig and sheep
- Cheese



WHAT COULD YOU EAT IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

Nobility:

- Wild animals(rabbit,boars)
- Bread with grain
- Poultry
- Fish: only lords were allowed to hunt salmon or trout
- Salad
- Esotic fruits(pistachio and dates)
- Legumes
- Fat
- Butter



WHAT COULD YOU EAT IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

Glossary:

- Peasant: contadino
- Barley: orzo
- Rye: segale
- Acorns: ghiande
- Beans: fagioli
- Peas: piselli
- Parsnips: pastinache
- Turnips: rape
- Leeks: porri
- Oats: avena
- Sheep: pecora

WHAT COULD YOU DRINK IN THE MIDDLE AGES?



Peasants: water, milk, ale/beer and cider

Water: from rivers, full of bacteria.

Villagers would drink ale/beer: protect them but it took too long to prepare

Lords would allow peasants to sell ale/beer

Lords: drink different types of wine and ale/beer.

WHAT COULD YOU DRINK IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

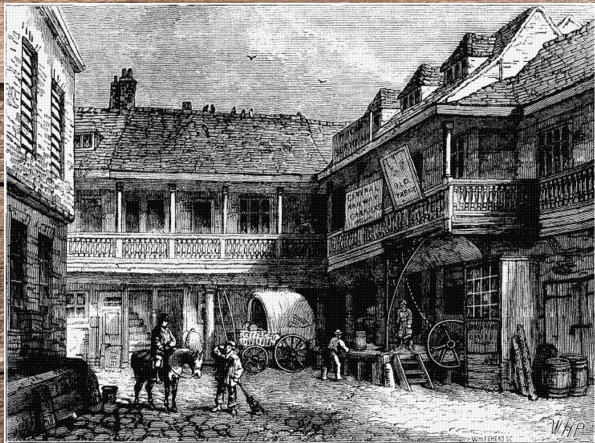
Beer: fermenting beverages most popular. Beer is woman

Mead: expensive drink used for important events

Cider: drink made of apple, half-sweet and half- sour, consumed in hostels.

Wine: drink usually for people of higher-.status. Produced also with blackberries, apples and pears.





WHAT WAS HOSPITALITY LIKE?

WHO IS HE?

The innkeeper is the owner who runs a tavern. One example of an innkeeper was Harry Bailly.

WHAT DOES HE DO?

It is one of the professionals who are frequently depicted as symbols of cunning and greed, rarely of honesty and generosity. He is always ready to defraud others for his own interest.

WHAT DOES HE WEAR?

Usually his clothing included a tunic, a vest, trendy pants of that time and a shirt, usually white. And finally leather shoes.